

# Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXVIII, No. 12.

HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1903—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2460.

## TROUBLES OF THE SUBLIME PORTE MULTIPLYING

**Bulgaria Will Invade Turkey When  
the Macedonian Uprising  
Comes to Pass.**

**Sultan Denies That He Is Mobilizing the Army.  
Italy Takes a Hand in the Row by a  
Demand for Indemnity.**

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAM.)

PARIS, Feb. 9.—Turkey's troubles multiply.

The Porte denies the mobilization of troops.

Bulgaria will invade the Ottoman territory when Macedonia revolts.

Italy demands damages for Italians who have been maltreated by the Turks.

### Afternoon Cablegrams of the Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Senator Carmack, of Tennessee, in a vigorous address in the Senate today in support of the Rawlins resolution, asking the Secretary of War to furnish the Senate with a copy of all information concerning the murder of Father Augustine in the Philippines, arraigned the American army. He declared that many army officers guilty of grave crimes during the Philippine war had been whitewashed and that no punishment had been made for the atrocities committed.

Father Augustine was an important leader of the insurrectionary body in the island of Panay, acting as treasurer and collector of funds for the revolutionists. He was arrested and delivered as a prisoner to Captain Brownell, an officer of Volunteers. Captain Brownell is alleged to have applied the "water-cure" to the reverend father in order to make him divulge information concerning the rebels. The priest refused to give any information and under the torture of the "water-cure" died. Captain Brownell did not report the death of his prisoner to his superior officers. The Anti-Imperialist Committee of Boston has been responsible in bringing the matter to the attention of Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 9.—Minister Bowen approves the British protocol for settling the Venezuelan affair, but the German proposal is not satisfactory and has been referred back to Berlin. There is very marked difference between the British and German drafts.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9.—The Court of Appeals handed down a decision today sustaining the Territorial contentions in the Hawaii Income Tax case. Judge Estee's ruling on the points on which the matter was brought before the court is upheld.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9.—The San Francisco Board of Health has issued a statement declaring that there has been no plague in the city for sixty days.

## MONEY UNABLE TO SAVE CRUEL MURDERER YOUNG

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—The jury trying William Hopper Young for the murder of Mrs. Anna Pulitzer has returned a verdict of murder in the second degree. Young was sentenced to life imprisonment. The Young case has been one of the most sensational trials ever held in this city. His father, a prominent Mormon, has believed in his son's innocence, and supplied the ablest counsel for his defense.

William Hooper Young is a grandson of Brigham Young. His crime was one of the most sensational committed in New York in many years. Young cruelly murdered Mrs. Anna Neilson Pulitzer in his father's apartments at a time when the latter was absent in Europe. Her body was horribly mutilated and wrapping it in a suit of his clothes he packed it in a trunk and later deposited the trunk and its gruesome contents in the Morris canal. John T. Young, his father, would not believe in his son's guilt, although son and father had been estranged for years and the father did not know that his son was occupying his apartments during his own absence in Europe. The father has spent a mint of money in William Young's defense. The murderer was not a member of the Mormon church. His father stated immediately after the crime was committed: "We have been married for fifteen years. I helped him frequently through his misadventures, but have not seen him owing to his waywardness and his failings are due."



The Sultan of Turkey, who is being hard pressed by Russia and Austria and now denies that he has been mobilizing his army preparatory to war.

## HILO'S BORGIA IS FOUND GUILTY OF MANSLAUGHTER

**Mrs. Andrews Gets a First Degree Verdict  
Against Her for the Murder of  
Her Husband.**

(Wireless Telegram to the Advertiser.)

HILO, Feb. 9.—Mrs. Andrews was convicted today of manslaughter in the first degree. The jury was out three hours.

HERALD.

Mrs. Andrews poisoned her husband, Captain Robert Andrews, early in November. The crime was the result of domestic trouble that had torn the Andrews' household for some time. The night before the tragedy Mr. Andrews and his wife had violent scenes. Mrs. Andrews was beside herself with rage and procuring a revolver she hunted up Andrews in the Waiakea saloon. A policeman was called and the revolver taken from her and given to Mr. Andrews who locked it in his safe. Mr. Andrews did not sleep at home that night and when he came home for breakfast his wife was in an unusually angry and jealous mood. When the Japanese woman was serving the breakfast, Mrs. Andrews called her back to the kitchen. She obeyed, taking with her a cup of coffee. Mrs. Andrews put something in the cup and it was taken back to the table. Mr. Andrews noticed a peculiar taste and suspected that his wife had tried to poison him, having words with her on the subject. Finishing his meal before 6 o'clock Mr. Andrews went to his work superintending the discharge of the St. Katherine's cargo. He soon felt the effects of the deadly poison and in spite of the first pains and spasms, managed to reach the hospital and summon medical aid. Before the doctors arrived the fatal spasms had set in, resulting in his speedy death.

## HAWAII'S ESCAPED CONVICTS RECAPTURED BY THE POLICE

(Wireless Telegram to Advertiser.)

HILO, Feb. 9.—Rotez and Torres, escaped prisoners, have been captured by the police.

HERALD.

This dispatch undoubtedly refers to Francisco Lopez, Hawaii's Tracy, and his companion, who have been terrifying laborers on Hawaii for the past two weeks. Lopez broke jail for the fourth time over two weeks ago. He was reported to be well armed and statements were made by a Porto Rican, whom he is alleged to have held up and slashed with a cane knife, that he would give the police a big fight before recapture.

## OUTBREAK OF WAR AMONG CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES

**Honduras, Salvador and Guatemala  
Turn to the Last Resort  
of Nations.**

**The Causes of the Trouble Are Obscure—The  
Warring Republics Can Recruit a Con-  
siderable Force of Fighting Men.**

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS)

LONDON, Feb. 9.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail states that war has been declared between Guatemala and Salvador and Honduras.

Honduras and Salvador have been undergoing small revolutions during the past few weeks. The new president of Honduras had to organize a revolution in order to gain his office from the last incumbent.

There has been trouble between the republics since the Republica Major de Central America, which comprised Honduras, Salvador, and Nicaragua, broke up in 1898.

A dispatch from Panama on Jan. 20 stated that Generals Louisa Varino and Manuel Rivas had organized a force on the frontier of Guatemala and had started a revolution in Salvador but just what connection this has with the present outbreak of hostilities is not stated in the cable message.

The President-Dictator of Salvador, General Thomas Reglado, left his capital early in January with a strong force to put down this row.

Salvador and Guatemala combined can put an effective force of about 60,000 men in the field, while Honduras has a regular army of less than 1,000 men and less than 30,000 men in her militia.

### Castro Routs the Rebels.

CARACAS, Feb. 9.—Two thousand government troops marched against the revolutionists today and captured their stronghold of Guatara, routing the rebels, killing and wounding many and taking some hundreds of prisoners. President Castro is now master of the situation.

### Sharp Fight in Philippines.

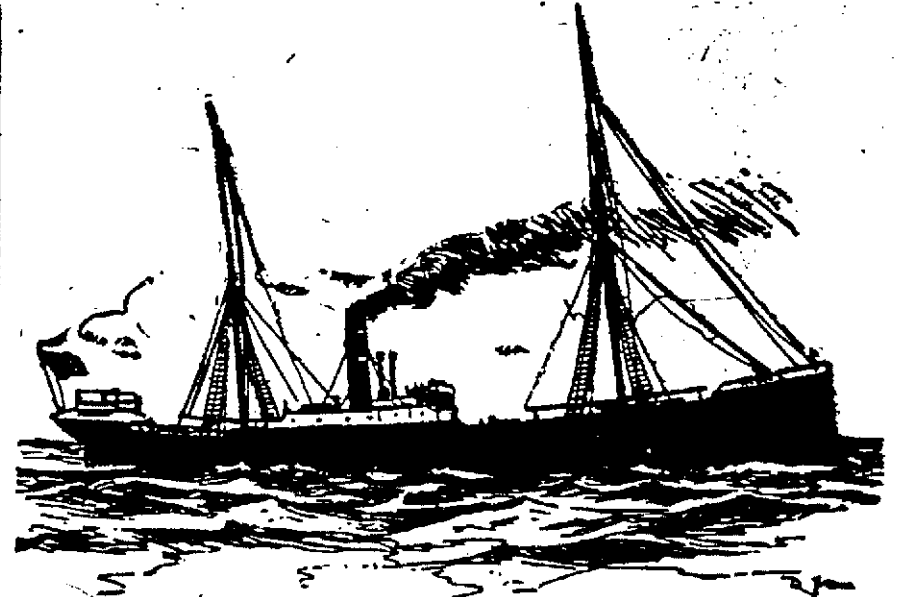
MANILA, Feb. 9.—In a severe engagement today an hundred Philippine constabulary defeated two hundred insurgents near Maraquina. Inspector Harris, one private and fifteen insurgents were killed.

### Philippine Extradition.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The President has signed the Philippine extradition bill.

## STR. ENTERPRISE IN COLLISION WITH SCHOONER FRED J. WOODS

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9.—The steamer Enterprise struck the schooner Fred J. Woods in the harbor today and the latter sustained considerable damage. The sailing of the Woods will be delayed until repairs can be effected.



THE ENTERPRISE.

considerable damage. The sailing of the Woods will be delayed until repairs can be effected.

Both of these vessels are well known in Honolulu. The Fred J. Woods put into Honolulu with her captain murdered last year and his murderer, Tanbara, is now in Oahu prison. The Enterprise has been running very successfully as an oil burner between San Francisco and Hilo.



## DOLE AND COOPER DIFFER

### Secretary's Story of Wright's Escape.

Hon. H. E. Cooper, Secretary of the Territory, says that E. P. Dole, late Attorney-General, is incorrect in his statement of the facts leading up to the escape of Treasurer W. H. Wright. The report made by the late Attorney-General to Governor Dole is characterized by the Secretary of the Territory to be wrong in many particulars.

"I have read the statement made by Mr. Dole in regard to Treasurer Wright's escape," said Mr. Cooper yesterday in a dictated interview, "and as it appears to be one of the purposes of the report to lodge the responsibility for Mr. Wright's escape upon my shoulders, and as it contains many statements which are incorrect, I feel that in justice to myself I should make a statement of the facts in the case."

"Early on the morning of the 23rd day of September, I received the first intimation that matters were wrong in the Treasury Department. I went over to the Hawaiian Hotel where I had been subpoenaed to appear before the Senatorial Commission, and there met Mr. Dole, the Attorney-General, before he had left the hotel for his office, and told him of my information in connection with the Treasury."

"I did not go to the luncheon in company with Mr. Dole, as Mr. Wright, together with Mr. J. A. Magoon and Mr. W. O. Smith called at my office about noon on the 23rd day of September, and I was detained there with them until some time after one o'clock. I walked from the Capitol Building to the Hotel in company with Mr. W. O. Smith. When I arrived at the luncheon the Attorney-General was already in his seat at the table. Immediately upon the conclusion of lunch I informed the Attorney-General of Mr. Wright's confession. I did not tell Mr. Dole that Mr. Wright had made an appointment with me for the next morning at nine o'clock or that I had given him to understand that no criminal proceeding would be brought against him in the meantime. The appointment with Treasurer Wright for the meeting of the morning of the 24th day of September was made on the occasion of Mr. Wright's second call at my office, which was somewhere between 3:30 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 23rd."

"I never at any time made a statement to the Attorney-General that any promise had been made Mr. Wright that no criminal proceedings would be brought against him. The reply the Attorney-General made when I informed him of the defalcation was that 'that was bad but he had troubles of his own worse than that.'"

"I consider that I had done my duty when I kept the Attorney-General informed of the facts in the case immediately upon their coming to my knowledge and this was done in every instance."

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 7.—Striking miners have accepted a 14 per cent increase.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.—The Littlefield Anti-Trust Bill providing for publicity in the affairs of all large corporations was passed by the House today.

MANILA, P. I., Feb. 7.—Filipino laborers have registered a protest against the immigration of Chinese to the Philippines. They threaten violence if the laws against Chinese are repealed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.—Congressman Patterson has introduced an amendment to the Philippine Currency Bill providing for the appointment of an international commission to devise an exchange ratio for gold and silver.

DRESDEN, Germany, Feb. 7.—The separation of Giron and Princess Louise of Saxony does not affect the divorce proceedings brought by the Crown Prince. Princess Louise will not be allowed to return home to see her children.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—The Sultan of Turkey is preparing to oppose the powers in their demand for reforms in Macedonia. He has ordered Edhem Pasha to mobilize a large portion of the army. The Sultan has recently procured arms from Germany and will muster 20,000 men.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.—The question of preference in the payment of claims against Venezuela will probably be submitted to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands. The Powers show a disinclination to resort to The Hague. Other matters will probably be left to representatives of the Allies and Minister Bowen for settlement. Bowen is hopeful of the outlook. The protocol is being prepared.

Liquor Dealer in Trouble.  
HILO, Feb. 6.—Gaasaburo the proprietor of a wholesale liquor house here was arrested for failure to cancel revenue stamps as required by law. He was held to await the action of grand jury, and is out on bail.

All four of the Japanese charged with illicit distilling pleaded guilty before Judge Estee. They were sentenced to Oahu Prison for from one to four months, and fined each \$100 besides the penalty of \$500 in each case.

## ANARCHIST RUBINI TELLS OF PLOT TO KILL THREE KINGS

### Assassin Now on Trial for Attempt at Life of King Leopold of Belgium Says Edward VII and Alfonso Were Also Doomed.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 6.—At the trial of Rubino, the anarchist who attempted the assassination of King Leopold, he testified that he had planned to kill the kings of Italy, Great Britain and Belgium.

Genero Rubino de Rubini is the anarchist who attempted to assassinate the King of the Belgians on November 15, 1902. He fired several shots at the King as the latter was driving back to the palace after having attended a church service. On his arrest Rubini, who is a man of medium stature, admitted his attempt upon the King's life and stated that he was an Anarchist. He was born at Naples in 1859. For three years he studied at the Commercial Institute of Milan, and afterwards was a soldier in the 54th Italian Regiment of the Line. He rose to the rank of sergeant, but was degraded and sentenced to five years' imprisonment for having issued an article against the army in a Revolutionary journal. His term of imprisonment being complete, he went to Paris, and eventually to London. Here he was elected a member of an Anarchist club, which, however, he was forced to leave, suspicion of being in the secret service of the Italian Embassy falling upon him. While in London, he is said to have had newsagent's shops in Wardour street and in Dean street, Soho; and it is stated that he started business in Glasgow as a restaurant-keeper. At one time he was a French mason at Milan; in 1890 he married; and three years later was condemned to four years' imprisonment for forgery. He applied to the Italian Minister in Brussels for means to return to his own country, but was advised to seek aid from his relations. He lived in an attic in the center of the city, and among his friends was numbered the Belgian Anarchist Chapelle. Rubini's father was an Italian patriot and a municipal councillor, and he has two brothers and two sisters.

### Princess and Giron Part.

GENEVA, Feb. 6.—The Crown Princess Louise of Saxony and M. Giron have separated. Both will return to their families.

Louise, Crown Princess of Saxony, wife of the heir apparent to the Saxon throne, eloped from her home on December 23, 1902, with Andre Giron, a fascinating Frenchman who had been the tutor of her children. They went to Geneva where they have remained ever since. The Crown Princess is the mother of five children, and concerning these, her own status as queen in case of the death of the King of Saxony, and her relations with the Crown Prince before the elopement there have been many lively stories. Efforts were made at once after the elopement to get her to return home and leave Giron, but she refused, and stated that she would give up all her rights and that the eloping pair would go to America and make their home there. The Crown Prince immediately tried to get a divorce and asked the Vatican to annul his marriage with the Princess, but the Pope refused. Efforts were then made for a settlement which included a pension for the Crown Princess conditionally upon her giving up her children and renouncing all the royal rights that she was entitled to. She was reported to have accepted these latter conditions and a cable message a few days ago announced that Giron and the Crown Princess would come to America.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—The Venezuela case has been referred to the tribunal of arbitration at The Hague. The necessary protocols will be arranged tomorrow and the blockade of Venezuelan ports will be raised as soon as they are signed.

The Hague Arbitration Tribunal was formed as a result of the Czar's Peace Parliament, held in 1900. The arbitrators who will form the tribunal for the determination of the Venezuelan disputes will be chosen by the countries interested in the trouble through the agency of the permanent council, which is composed of the diplomatic body at The Hague. The tribunal of arbitration assemblies on the date fixed on by the parties at interest and the deliberations will take place in private and every decision will be by the majority. The tribunal has its ordinary seat at The Hague and except in cases of necessity the place of session can be altered only by consent of the litigants. Venezuela is not one of the signatory powers but the convention provided that the jurisdiction of the tribunal may, within conditions laid down in the regulations, be extended to disputes between non-signatory powers or between signatory and non-signatory powers if the parties are agreed on recourse to the tribunal. The Hague tribunal is the highest in the world and Venezuela must fulfill any award made against that country by the court. Judges of the dispute will be chosen from among those members of the permanent court of arbitration which contains seventy representatives. The American permanent members of The Hague court are Melville W. Fuller, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; John W. Griggs, ex-Attorney-General; George Gray, Judge of the Circuit Court, and Oscar M. Strauss, formerly U. S. Minister at Constantinople.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 6.—This city and the Central and South American coasts are to be connected by Marconi telegraph.

CARACAS, February 6.—It is reported that the Allies have declared that any convention negotiated by Minister Bowen will be considered null unless ratified by the Venezuelan Congress. President Castro's authority to make the appointment of Bowen is questioned by the Powers.

LONDON, February 6.—Immediately on the signing of an arbitration protocol submitting the Venezuelan difficulty to The Hague tribunal, the blockade of Venezuelan ports will be raised. The foreign office here does not regard the Herbert-Bowen incident as a bar to a satisfactory solution of the question.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 6.—Financial agents who have had in hand the proposition of the sale of bonds to be issued by the Territory of Hawaii in payment of the remainder of the Fire Claims, despair of disposing of such bonds to Eastern bankers. It is declared that the interest on the proposed bonds is insufficient.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 6.—Senator John W. Mitchell, the chairman of the Senate Committee on Porto Rico and Pacific Islands, states that there will be no further Hawaiian legislation at the present session of Congress. This means that there is no danger of any of the measures recommended by the Sub-Committee which visited the Hawaiian Islands being enacted for the present.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 6.—President Roosevelt has declined another invitation of the Allies that he act as arbitrator in the Venezuelan matter. A rupture between Minister Bowen and the Allies is imminent, as a result of a remark of Bowen to the effect that the proposition of Great Britain that the Allies and twenty other claimants against Venezuela adopt the ten per cent scheme, is a scheme to trick Venezuela into abetting a general alliance against her that will last for years. British Ambassador Herbert, at Washington, is offended at this remark, and has refused to have further negotiations with Minister Bowen.

It is reported that Lord Lansdowne has cabled to Herbert a reproof for his attitude and hasty action in taking offense, and instructing him to obey the orders sent to him from London in the matter of the negotiations.

## THE PRESIDENT MAY CALL EXTRA SESSION OF THE NEW CONGRESS

### He Will Do So Unless the Present Congress Legislates Against Oppressive Trusts.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.—It is authoritatively stated that President Roosevelt will call an extraordinary session of the new Congress, to convene on March 4, in case the present Congress does not take action against the trusts. The President's determination is due to the attempts of the Standard Oil combine to prevent adverse legislation at this time.

In a speech made at Cincinnati on Sept. 20th, President Roosevelt defined his views as to trusts. In that speech he referred to the Standard Oil Company in such a way that the corporation realized that it needed a strong lobby at Washington at this session of Congress in order to keep the President from securing adverse legislation. A portion of the speech follows:

"All individuals, rich or poor, private or corporate, must be subject to the law of the land; and the Government will hold them to a rigid obedience thereto. The biggest corporation, like the humblest private citizen, must be held to strict compliance with the will of the people as expressed in the fundamental law. The rich man who does not see that this is in his interests is indeed short-sighted. When we make him obey the law, we insure for him the absolute protection of the law."

"A remedy [for the evils in the trusts] much advocated at the moment is to take off the tariff from all articles which are made by trusts. To do this it will be necessary first to define trusts. The language commonly used by the advocates of this method implies that they mean all articles made by large corporations, and that the changes in the tariff are to be made with punitive intent towards these large corporations. Of course, if the tariff is to be changed in order to punish those that are prosperous. \* \* \* Now, some corporations do well, and others do ill. If in any case the tariff is found to foster a monopoly which does ill, why, of course, no protectionist would object to a modification of the tariff sufficient to remedy the evil. But in very few cases does the so-called trust really monopolize the market. Take any very big corporation, which controls, say, something over half the products of a given industry; surely, in rearranging the schedules affecting such a big corporation it would be necessary to consider the interests of the smaller competitors, which control the remaining part, and which, being weaker, would suffer most from any tariff designed to punish all the producers; for, of course, the tariff must be made light or heavy for big and little producers alike. Moreover, such corporations employ many thousands of workmen, and the minute we proceeded from denunciation to action it would be necessary to consider the interests of these workmen. Furthermore, the products of many trusts are unprotected, and would be entirely unaffected by any changes in the tariff, or, at most, very slightly. The Standard Oil Company, offers a case in point; and the corporations which control the anthracite coal output offer another—for there is no duty whatever on anthracite coal."

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.—It was disclosed in the Senate today that a secret alliance exists between Germany and Italy against Venezuela. Germany guarantees Italy equal treatment in the matter of indemnity.

CARACAS, Feb. 7.—The foreign communities of this city have petitioned the blockading fleet to permit the landing of a cargo of coal. The gas supply is exhausted and cannot be renewed until coal is procured.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 7.—Horton wins the Burns handicap. There were nineteen starters.

TANGIER, Feb. 8.—The pretender to the throne who was recently beaten back is now held by interior tribesmen for ransom.

Bu Hamara, the pretender, fought with his army, before Fez recently but was defeated. He retreated to outlying tribal districts, in an effort to get fresh fighters but is now held for ransom by the tribesmen whom he wished to help him. The pretender is known as "the father of the she-ass," a nickname derived from his refusal to ride anything but a small donkey.

## MEMBERS OF THE INCOMING HAWAIIAN LEGISLATURE

Following is a list of the members of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, with their Post Office addresses:

### SENATORS

Aebi, Wm. C. (Rep.), Honolulu.  
Baldwin, H. P. (Rep.), Punahoa, Maui.  
Brown, Cecil (Rep.), Honolulu.  
Brown, J. T. (H. R.), Hilo, Hawaii.  
Crabbe, C. L. (Rep.), Honolulu.  
Dickey, C. H. (Rep.), Honolulu.  
Isenberg, D. P. (Rep.), Honolulu.  
Kaleu, Samuel (Rep.), Wailuku, Maui.  
Kalapokalani, D. (H. R.), Honolulu.  
Kaohi, J. B. (H. R.), Kohala, Hawaii.  
McCandless, L. L. (Rep.), Aiea, Oahu.  
Nakapahu, Luka (H. R.), Waimea, Kauai.  
Paris, John D. (Rep.), Kealahou, Hawaii.  
Wilcox, S. W. (Rep.), Lihue, Kauai.  
Woods, Palmer P. (Dem.), Mahukona, Hawaii.

### REPRESENTATIVES

Asdrada, Frank (Rep.), Honolulu.  
Aylott, Wm. (Rep.), Honolulu.  
Beckley, F. W. (H. R.), Pukoo, Molokai.  
Chillingworth, S. F. (Rep.), Honolulu.  
Damian, Daniel (H. R.), Honolulu.  
Fernandez, A. (H. R.), Honokaa, Hawaii.

Gandall, J. K. (Rep.), Lihue, Kauai.  
Greenwell, Frank R. (Rep.), Kealahou, Hawaii.  
Haia, W. P. (Rep.), Box 27, Hana, Maui.  
Harris, W. W. (Rep.), Honolulu.  
Jaeger, H. A. (Rep.), Elele, Kauai.  
Kali, S. K. (Rep.), Hanalei, Kauai.  
Kalama, S. E. (Rep.), Makawao, Maui.  
Kaniho, H. M. (H. R.), Kohala, Hawaii.  
Kealahou, M. K. (H. R.), Hawaii.  
Kellin, Samuel (Rep.), Wailuku, Maui.  
Kon, M. K. (H. R.), Lale, Oahu.  
Kudsen, E. A. (Rep.), Kekaha, Kauai.  
Kumalee Jonah (Rep.), Honolulu.  
Kupihua, David (H. R.), Honolulu.  
Lewis, James D. (Rep.), Hilo, Hawaii.  
Long, Carlos A. (Rep.), Honolulu.  
Nakaleka, Joel (Rep.), Wailuku, Maui.  
Oili, S. K. (H. R.), Waialeale, Oahu.  
Paele, S. K. (H. R.), Heala, Oahu.  
Pali, Philip (Rep.), Lahaina, Maui.  
Pulua, Chas. H. (Rep.), Kohala, Hawaii.  
Purdy, W. N. (H. R.), Honokaa, Hawaii.  
Vida, Henry C. (Rep.), Honolulu.  
Wright, Wm. J. (Rep.), Honokaa, Hawaii.

## OFFICES WILL BE COMBINED

### Republicans Plan For Fewer Places.

With the preliminary consideration of the county bill half finished, the Republican caucus of members of the legislature and executive committee of the party has settled down to harmonious work, and great progress is being made. The caucus spent nearly three hours in reading the bill last evening, quit work when the sections bearing upon the income tax were under consideration, adjourning to meet at 7:30 o'clock this evening. The leaders believe that with a meeting on Monday evening the first reading will be completed, and that work on amendments will follow speedily. The bill may be completed during coming week.

Of the many features of the bill which has been passed upon there seems to be no practical unanimity on the point that there has been provided too many offices. When the members of the caucus had taken up consideration of taxation and population, they seemed to agree that there were combinations which could be made with profit and without expense to the public service.

Of these offices that of coroner seems doomed. It is the opinion of one who has followed the discussions that the duties of that office will be combined with that of the sheriff or of the district magistrate. In the matter of the treasurer and tax collector the sentiment is as well that one official can perform the duties of both places, and as to the recorder his duties may be combined with those of the county clerk.

There was considerable discussion last evening over the general subject of taxation, but there was no decision reached in the matter and there will be later, and further consideration given to it before the subject is closed. Considerable opposition has developed to the income tax, and if it is decided to continue this tax there is a strong possibility that it will be almost entirely changed in its form. There is a growing belief that the limit of exemption should be only \$500 instead of \$1,000, and that if this change is made there should be also a reduction of the rate from 3 per cent to 1 per cent. The opponents of the tax are confident, however, that they will be able to defeat it.

This evening is the regular time for holding the monthly meeting of the Republican Central Committee, and the two meetings may be merged.

### HOME RULE BILL

Home Rulers will follow the methods of the Republicans and begin at once caucuses as to plans of action which the minority will follow in the legislature when it meets. There are few members now in the city, but it is expected that there will be a number who will arrive in the ships of today and tomorrow. Antone Fernandez, of Hamakua, is one of the Home Rulers already on the ground, and yesterday he said that all of the out of town members with whom he had had either conversation or correspondence were in favor of making the county bill the first order and pushing it through.

As to Hamakua's wants, he said he would press the need of a road from Kukuhaele to Waipio, a continuation of the present road along the coast from Hilo, and further a road from Waipio to Kohala, so as to thoroughly open the lands between those sections. As well, he will ask for homestead and landing roads for the convenience of the people who do not live near the plantation landings.

Home Rule leaders here have a county bill in course of preparation, and they expect that they will be able to set down to its consideration very soon. The measure is not a long one, and is said to be in few features like the one presented and passed at the last session of the legislature. The members now in the city say that they see much in the Republican bill that they could endorse, and they may decide to make their fight along lines of amendment to it, rather than for the entirely separate measure.

### FRAMING LIQUOR BILL

One of the measures which will be submitted to the caucus of the members of the majority party in the legislature is a bill which will be framed hereafter by the Hawaiian Protective Association, the organization of Liquor Dealers, making a new arrangement as to licenses and regulation of the traffic. Such a measure has been prepared by a committee of the organization, but it has not as yet received the assent of the association, according to President Rothwell. There will be opposition to the measure as framed within the association, and many amendments are probable.

### HOW TO STOP A COUGH

A simple but effective remedy is the following:

Breathing through the nostrils, inhale a full breath as slowly as is possible without causing fatigue. Expel the breath in the same manner and repeat the operation ten times. This will stop the coughing for about a quarter of an hour. Take a dose of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy during the full and the medicine will have a better opportunity to act and will speedily effect a complete cure. It always cures and cures quickly. All dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii, sell it.

R. R. Fish, who has been a year past the passenger agent of the Hilo Railroad at Hilo, has just returned for a short stay in Honolulu.



# LAND FOR SETTLERS IN PLENTY Where They May Get Hawaiian Farms.

(From Sunday's Daily.)  
"We want American farmers here," said Land Commissioner Boyd yesterday. "They are what will save the country. We can never tell where the price of sugar will drop so low as to paralyze the industry and we need diversified agriculture to prepare for such an event."

"I am fully in accord with the advertiser's scheme of bringing American settlers to Hawaii. We need them and there are plenty of opportunities for them in the islands and I am glad to see the advertiser's scheme. Such a policy deserves encouragement and I am ready to help it along in every way in my power."

"While it would be better perhaps if prospective settlers could investigate conditions for themselves, still I believe they are willing to take chances, very much as has been done in settling the homestead lands on the continent."

"I am preparing now the data which will be furnished to farmers making inquiries about lands in Hawaii, and I am putting the bad with the good, so that they become fully acquainted with conditions as they exist. I do not believe in exaggerating the possibilities of the place, but I do think there are opportunities here of which the American farmer will gladly avail himself. For that reason I am sending to the various farmers already in the islands, and asking what they have done, without going into what may be done. That I believe will be more to the point, than telling a lot of things which may happen. I will get articles on the banana, coffee, sisal industry and general farming and these letters will be printed for distribution upon request."

"While a good portion of the public lands in Hawaii are under long leases there is still a sufficient quantity for allotment among a large number of American farmers, and I will be glad to survey these lands and place them at the disposal of any settlers who may come."

"We have plenty of land available for settlement. In Kona there is the land which was subdivided for the Dakota settlers, and which is open for any settlers from the States. In Oahu, Maui, there is nineteen hundred acres of land, well adapted for hog raising, and about six hundred acres in Kamele on the same island which has already been subdivided."

"In Kahoolawe there are three lots which are to be taken up by white settlers from Walluku who left there because of the difficulty of transportation. In Waikele, Hawaii there are 2,200 acres which will be subdivided within the next few months. It is beautiful farming land, and it has been demonstrated that fine vegetables can be grown there. The large tracts of land are under long leases, but each year as leases expire these tracts will be thrown open for settlers. In Waikele there are 90,000 acres, 9,000 acres near the coast which would make good farming land and where American farmers will thrive. This is under lease which has still fifteen years to run. In Pihoune and Hanaula there are also large tracts under lease. Leases made by former governments. If settlers want to come here, either in colonies or individually, they can get enough land, and have their pick of what we have to offer. If then they are not suited as they can take up other land as fast as leases expire on tracts which they consider more desirable."

## Hilo News Notes.

HILO, Feb. 6.—Fidel Rodriguez, the companion of Lopez, has been captured by the officers. He claims to know nothing of Lopez.

Bishop Restarick is in the city looking up a site for the new church. He will preach here Sunday.

Dr. Holland of Puna was injured in a runaway last week and has been laid up in consequence.

The federal officials were the recipients of many social favors while in the city. They also visited the Volcano.

Judge Little has extended his term for ten days.

The Hilo Railroad may purchase a motor car and install electric car service between Waiakoune street and Kean.

It is reported that Col. Parker lost a valuable diamond ring overboard on his last trip to Honolulu.

The two Japanese murderers are in jail and it is not believed that they will be able to raise money for an appeal.

John T. Moir has been presented with a handsome jewel by the Hilo Masons.

## NEW MANAGER FOR HAWAIIAN

HILO, Feb. 6.—Chas. M. Walton for eight years the manager of the Hawaiian Agricultural Co., at Pahala has retired and is succeeded by John Sherman, formerly chief engineer. Sherman has been in the islands for thirty years half of which time he spent with Brewer & Co.

The objections to the present system

may be summarized as follows: Expense, because of the constantly increasing chain of conveyances, and consequent expensive abstracts; and opinion of counsel on the title.

Delay, because of the necessary abstracts of furnishing evidence to supply the breaks in the record of the title, and of negotiations to correct defects, opinion of counsel on the title.

Insecurity, because of mistakes in the abstracts, and because a court of law may give an opinion contrary to the opinion of counsel (for counsel do make mistakes of law.) Often no counsel can foretell what a jury would find on the facts, as well as law. Delay is further occasioned by these defects, and real estate is proverbially a "slow" asset.

Experience in Massachusetts indicates that the Torrens system will correct these defects.

1. It will make land a "quick" asset.

# BAR WANTS NEW LAWS Alterations Are Suggested by Lawyers.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

At a well attended meeting of the Bar Association yesterday steps were taken looking to the preparation of measures which will be submitted to the Legislature for action. The various committees reported and there was preliminary discussion, but in the end all was left over for action at later meetings of the body. The next meeting will take place on Monday afternoon at the same hour, 4 o'clock, and the same place, Castle & Cooke assembly room.

No report submitted was so full of purely technical interest to the attorneys present, as that of Judge Hartwell, on forms of procedure. The report covered the points which had been suggested by the Chief Justice and was lengthy and valuable. The point which aroused the most comment was the section which provided that actions in divorce could be brought by one party, where the two had not last lived as husband and wife in the Territory. This is a complete change in the order of procedure now and in the past here, and there was developed much opposition. The proposed form is that which has obtained in Dakota, and has been much criticized on the mainland.

The report on the compilation of the laws was the one which occupied the greatest length of time. A. F. Judd, for the majority of the committee, reported in favor of a resolution providing for the appointment by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, of a commission of three, which should make a compilation of the laws which should be in existence at the close of the legislative session of 1903, and an annotation of the same. That the commission should make provision for the publication and sale of the same.

A minority report was submitted by Judge Sullivan, in which he suggested that there be named a commission which should make a compilation of the laws and suggest changes in them, to be submitted to the session of the legislature of 1905, with a report recommending such changes and urging their enactment into law. This brought out a long discussion and there were developed such features as caused the report to be laid aside with the other for further action.

The committee on revenues and licenses, Messrs. Mott-Smith, Matthewman and Thurston asked for instructions, saying that since the Supreme Court had decided that the system of merchandise licenses was illegal, and the matter of changing the laws was one of policy on the part of the government, in which it and the merchants was most interested from the standpoint of revenue and taxation, whether or not the Bar Association should make recommendations. The Association took the stand that it was purely a matter of policy, and that there should be no action by the body.

The committee which had in charge the land title system, submitted the following report:

## TORRENS LAND LAW.

The preliminary report of the special committee of the Torrens land title registration bill for Hawaii, was made as follows:

To W. R. Castle, President pro tem.

Your committee having examined into the advisability of adopting a system of land title registration to these islands, are of the opinion that it is of great importance to introduce such a system as early as practicable. The reasons for such a law are well put in a report made by a committee of the Research Club of this city to that body, and we append as part of this report, an extract from their report, as follows:

A committee of the Research Club, consisting of Philip L. Weaver, chairman; C. H. Merriam, W. E. Wall, G. McClellan and F. J. Lowrey, have drafted the text of a bill for registering and confirming titles to land, and we understand that it follows the well known Massachusetts Act, adapting it to the needs of these islands. The bill, as handed to us February 5th, contains about 17,000 words, and it will require more time than this committee has had to enable it to examine and scrutinize the text of the bill, so as to render a report on the matter finally.

We believe that the Research Club has done much hard work in thus preparing the text of a measure, and wish to express our appreciation of the public spirit thus shown.

The committee is hastening to pass upon the text of the bill, as submitted to it, and requests that it be given one week more time to make its report.

Very respectfully yours,

P. L. WEAVER, Chairman;

L. A. DICKEY,

A. S. HARTWELL.

## PART OF REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF THE RESEARCH CLUB.

The Land Title Registration Acts of the United States, following other countries, adopt a system of registering a land title, in place of the mere evidence of title, such as deeds, probate proceedings, wills, etc.

It abolishes the necessity of histories of title or abstracts, and substitutes a system of insured certificates of title, as certain and prompt as the ordinary certificates of stock in a corporation.

The objections to the present system

may be summarized as follows:

Expense, because of the constantly increasing chain of conveyances, and consequent expensive abstracts; and opinion of counsel on the title.

Delay, because of the necessary abstracts of furnishing evidence to supply the breaks in the record of the title, and of negotiations to correct defects, opinion of counsel on the title.

Insecurity, because of mistakes in the abstracts, and because a court of law may give an opinion contrary to the opinion of counsel (for counsel do make mistakes of law.) Often no counsel can foretell what a jury would find on the facts, as well as law. Delay is further occasioned by these defects, and real estate is proverbially a "slow" asset.

Experience in Massachusetts indicates that the Torrens system will correct these defects.

1. It will make land a "quick" asset.

2. Initial registration will be equal to a single transfer under the present system. In subsequent conveyances the transfer will be much less. In ordinary cases the cost will be from two to three dollars.

3. Promptness. When once registered the transfer or mortgage including the examination of the title can be completed within an hour.

4. The records are simplified and shortened. No conveyances are recorded. A deed is only a binding contract to sell and to deliver the certificate of title to the buyer, and an authority to the buyer to transfer the title on the registrar's books.

In general, the principles of the Torrens land system in the United States are:

1. An examination of title by a court of competent jurisdiction, with actual or constructive notice to all claimants, and unknown owners.

2. A registration of the map and the title found upon such examination.

3. Issuance by an administrative officer of a certificate of such title, with its incumbrances thereon noted.

4. The recalling of such certificate and the re-registration of title with every subsequent transfer.

5. The barring of any claims or interests in the land not noted on the original certificate and the copy thereof issued.

6. Indemnity against loss by mistake or fraud on the part of the purchaser by a government insurance fund.

In Canada, a further valuable provision is made in the law, for, in Ontario, there is a procedure for registering the fact that the claimant is in adverse possession without record title, claiming to own the premises.

The preliminary certificate merely proves the fact of adverse possession from the date of the certificate, which would ripen into a registrable title, after the lapse of a sufficient period of years. In this Territory now, it would require ten years before the certificate only could be used to secure a registered title. This does not prevent title being proved by previous possession in addition thereto, as is done today. It is an admirable method of preserving evidence. We believe that this is a very valuable addition to the law, if to be introduced here.

Therefore, we recommend that a statute for registering land titles be passed for this Territory, that the statute of Massachusetts be made a model in adapting the system to the needs of this Territory, with the addition of the possessory title certificate, as found in the Province of Ontario.

Following is the appendix to the preliminary report of the committee on land title registration:

Bibliography relating to this system, referring to books accessible in Honolulu.

Dumas on Land Title Registration, gives about four lectures on the history of the subject.

Jones on Torrens Land System is a volume of 500 pages, giving the Manitoba and Ontario Acts, and referring to English Acts. Owned by Robertson & Wilder.

Leonard A. Jones has written a leading article in the spring of 1903 giving the condition of the law in the United States. 38 Am. L. R. No. 3.

A valuable collection of articles is found in 54 Central Law Journal, 281, and the late news in regard to the doing of Virginia and other states is found in 54 Central Law Journal, 461.

The legal decisions upon the subject in the United States are the following:

Illinois and Ohio, declared their first Acts unconstitutional, People vs. Chase, 165 Ill. 528, and State vs. Guilbert, 58 Ohio St. R. 575, 617. The defects have been remedied and the law sustained in People vs. Simon, 176 Ill. 165; Douglas vs. Westfall, 89 Northwestern Reporter, 175 (Minn.), and the leading case of Tyler vs. the Judges, etc., 175 Mass., 71; 68 Am. St. R. 175.

All of the reports are full of matter which will be of great value to the Legislature when it comes to consider the passing of the laws which will be brought before it during its session.

## KONA ORPHANAGE WORK AND RECEIPTS

The following report from Miss Alice F. Beard, manager of the Kona Orphanage, shows the work done in that institution during the month of January:

Expenses—

Salaries.....\$ 185.00

Labor.....17.00

Food.....41.49

Supplies, clothing, bedding and incidentals.....207.72

Material and labor for new building.....1,209.46

Total.....\$1,760.67

Receipts—

Dr. Twichell's church, Hartford, Conn., for library.....\$ 25.00

Mrs. A. E. Beard, Modesto, Cal., 500.00

Mr. T. C. Davis, 50.00

Mr. M. M. Damon, 250.00

Mr. G. N. Wilcox, 200.00

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Allen, 50.00

Mr. and Mrs. G. Miller, 50.00

Mr. J. A. Gilman, 10.00  
Mr. George F. Davies, 50.00  
Mrs. J. M. Whitney, 100.00  
Mrs. Mary Dillingham Frear, 50.00  
F. A. Schaefer & Co., 50.00  
A. Friend, 50.00  
Mr. A. B. Wilcox, 250.00  
Mrs. L. B. Kerr, 30.00  
Mr. W. A. Bowen, 25.00  
Mr. G. P. Castle, 50.00  
Miss Allie M. Felker, 5.25  
Money taken in at Orphanage, 20.15

Total amount for month.....\$1,820.40

Other things received: Miss Mary Briggs, Hampton, Va., four books for library; Miss Ruth Turner, Hampton, Va., two books for library; Mrs. Todd, ribbons; Miss Elizabeth Knapp, flower seeds; Mrs. Dr. Molony, baby clothing and 5 dozen limes; Mr. Okomoto, clothing; Mrs. F. J. Russell, a trunk of clothing and household articles; Mrs. L. A. Coney, 8 1/2 yards outing flannel; Mr. A. A. Haalele, 12 yards outing flannel; a friend, 16 yards calico; Mrs. Kimball, one-half bag taro; Mrs. Madra, clothing.

Miss Allie M. Felker has given much valuable time, attending to all business for the orphanage which requires personal attention in Honolulu.

Five children came to us during the month; three whose fathers had deserted the mothers, one who has no father or mother, and two whose mothers are insane.

I am very thankful to all who have helped in any way. The new building is almost finished, and almost paid for. To those who have not contributed, I would say that we require about \$400 a month to carry on this work, aside from any building or repairing, and if we had more, could put it to good use.

We have but two cows for our family of 52. Any contribution, however small, will be very thankfully received. Deposit money at Bishop's Bank, or send it direct to me.

## ROOM FOR THE SMALL FARMER

It is quite encouraging to see that notwithstanding many things detrimental to progress and disheartening to energy—new industries are to be taken in hand to extract from the soil such products as sisal, castor oil bean, pineapples and coffee. Something has been done already in these things, and the results have been good, but somehow or other the industries have languished. There appears less difficulty in conquering large foes such as Jackals, snakes, wolves and even tigers, than in overcoming the ravages of the small and more numerous enemies such as worms, grubs and blight. It would be a great blessing all round, if the small farmer could succeed in winning a livelihood, and could have the hope of ultimately getting a competency.

At present it seems as if no country presented a better exemplification of the woes that befell the father of the fearful Nobe than Hawaii.—Anglican Church Chronicle.

## HAWAIIANS AT COLLEGE

The Hawaiian boys at Yale and Harvard are making themselves known in many ways. Fred Alexander was recently elected chairman of the supper committee of the senior class of the Scientific School. He was also elected chairman of the class book historians.

George Cooke won first prize in a diving contest in the New York Athletic Club tanks. He dived 60 feet and won a gold medal for his feat. Alexander and Cooke were both on the Yale water polo team.

Henry Damon won a silver medal in a novice swimming race not long ago in the New York Athletic Club tanks, and Richard Cooke also won a gold watch as first prize in a swimming race.

Maurice Damon is on the Yale swimming team, the inter-collegiate champion last year.

Of the Hawaiians at Harvard, Harold Dillingham was recently elected captain of the 1904 field crew. Charles Hartwell is a prominent member of the Harvard Varsity crew.

## LEPER ISLAND IN PHILIPPINES

Doctor De May, a former contract surgeon in the volunteer army who has been in Honolulu many times and is well known to many residents, is to be placed in control of the Philippine Island leper colony, to which all the lepers the health authorities can find will be sent.

The new leper colony will consist of a town of about 30,000 inhabitants, and will be established four miles inland on the island of Culuon. This month buildings for 500 lepers will be opened. Medical, quartermaster and commissary supplies are already on the ground.

Dr. De May had the privilege of making a visit to the Leper Settlement on Molokai during one of his stops here.

## WHEN YOU HAVE A BAD COLD.

You want a remedy that will give quick relief and effect a permanent cure.

You want a remedy that will relieve the lungs and make expectoration easy.

You want a remedy that will counteract any tendency toward pneumonia.

You want the best medicine that can be obtained.

You want Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

It always cures and cures quickly.

All dealers and druggists. Bennett, Smith & Co. Ltd., agents for Hawaii, sell it.

The officers and members of the Board of Directors of the Oahu Sugar Company spent one day of the past week in looking over that estate, and they all expressed themselves as greatly pleased with the outlook. H. A. Isenberg said yesterday that the plantation was in the very best physical condition, and the reports which would be submitted at the annual meeting this month would be of the most encouraging type.

# COMMENT IN WASHINGTON Over Conditions In Hawaiian Islands.

The Washington Star of January 24, says:

The cabled protest of Gov. Dole to the President against the extension of our general land laws to the territory of Hawaii has attracted attention to the report of the Senate sub-committee which visited the islands last summer, and especially to the testimony taken by the committee, which was not issued with the report made public some ten days since, but has just been published.

Among other things, the report of the committee specifically recommends the extension of the United States land laws to the islands. The friends of Hawaii claim that the operation of these laws in the territory would work grave injury, and in support of their contention they point to the fact that there is a strong movement at the present time in the United States looking to the repeal of several of our present land laws, which has, in fact, as a principal argument that part of the President's message relating to the new irrigation law and the public domain.

The President in his message strongly condemns the desert land law, the commutation clause of the homestead law and the timber law, and acting upon his recommendation bills have been introduced in Congress providing for their repeal. It is now claimed that to make these laws operative in Hawaii would be a grave mistake, since the laws there in force, which are those which existed during the period when Hawaii was a republic, are fairly good and especially applicable to existing conditions there.

## THE HAWAIIAN LEPERS.

The committee also recommended that the leper settlement now existing on the islands be made a national leprosy, to which all the lepers in the United States should be sent.

"What has Hawaii ever done that she should be inflicted with this?" asked a prominent Hawaiian planter who is stopping in Washington. "We have enough trouble in handling our own lepers without assuming the burden of all those who can be picked up in the states. Leprosy is a dreadful disease," he continued, "and yet most people have a far greater horror of being near a leper than there is any real reason for. I would not hesitate in the slightest to shake hands with a leper, in fact, I have done so. Leprosy can be contracted only through contact by the mucous membrane, or through some sore or cut."

"For this reason the lepers in our leper settlement are allowed to marry and bear children, and there are only two instances, I believe, where the children of lepers confined in the Hawaiian lazaretto have had the disease transmitted to them. They are taken away from the parents when they are very young and kept in isolated establishments until it is seen that they are free of the disease."

"Nevertheless, we have in the islands all we want to take care of in this line. Our authorities are also constantly on the alert to find those among the general population who have become afflicted. Every effort is made, naturally, when a man or woman finds that he has leprosy, to keep the knowledge from the authorities, and among the pure blood natives especially all sorts of schemes are resorted to to escape detection."

## WATER FRANCHISES.

Another recommendation of the sub-committee which is being vigorously protested against is private legislation by Congress, relating to water franchises in the islands. The major portion of Hawaii is dependent upon irrigation, and good land which has water available for irrigation is of great value.

Water rights are as valuable as they are in any of our Western arid States. The usual method of the government has been, when any proposition has come before it, to allow the construction of irrigation ditches or storage reservoirs on the public domain to hold a public auction and sell the right to the highest bidder, subject to such restrictions and conditions as the government sees fit to prescribe.

The Senate committee's report, however, recommends the passage of H. R. 11,997, which grants over the heads of the Territorial government an extremely valuable irrigation franchise without any recompense to the government.

Hearings were held on this Hawaiian ditch bill last session before Senator Foraker's committee and Mr. Foraker himself introduced resolution providing that the application in this case should be submitted for the approval of the Secretary of the Interior of the United States.

An examination of the testimony taken before the committee during its hearings in Honolulu last summer shows also that permission was given by the committee to parties interested to present any testimony desired after the close of the committee hearings. It seems that subsequently a petition from all the planters residing along the line of the proposed ditch, protesting against the enactment of H. R. 11,997, and favoring the Foraker amendment, was presented to the committee and was printed as a part of the report of the committee, but was later, at the instance of one of the members of the committee, stricken from the report.

## FROM THE MAUI PAPER.

Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Shaw of Hilo, who spent several weeks at Walluku, left for Nahuiku by Wednesday's Claudine.

Father Julian of Lahaina has been assigned to the charge of the Catholic Mission at Walluku, to succeed Pro Vicar Libert.

Captain John Ferreira of the Walluku police resigned his position February 1, to take over the management of the Blommark Stables.

(Continued on page 7.)

# DENGUE BAD AT LAHAINA No Deaths From the Disease Reported.

MAUI, February 7.—Lahaina has been in the throes of dengue, or breakbone fever. Scarcely a prominent resident is there who has not been afflicted with this insidious disease.

Among the number suffering from it may be mentioned, Mayor Matt McCann, wife and children; Tax Assessor George Dunn, wife and son; Deputy Port Collector, L. M. Veltzen, wife and children; Schoolmaster Henry Dickenson and wife, and many others.

R. C. Searle, manager of Honolulu ranch, has just recovered from the prevailing sickness.

At Walluku, Charles Brown, the telephone central, has it; and Mrs. Dinegar, the wife of the well known Spreckelsville physician has been a sufferer from it. She contracted the fever while on a recent visit to relatives in Lahaina.

No serious results from the sickness have been reported so far.

## LITERARY SOCIETY.

Friday evening the first meeting of the Makawao Literary Society within the past three months was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Baldwin of Hamakua.

Though on account of inclement weather and muddy roads the attendance was less than usual, still a large number of Pala and Hamakua people were present. The following program gave pleasure to the audience: Piano solo, Mrs. H. A. Baldwin; reading, Miss Eva Smith; song, Mrs. W. E. Nicoll; reading, Miss Anna Paris; recitation, Miss Smith; trio, "Three Old Maids of Lee," Mesdames Nicoll and Taylor and Miss Ethel Smith.

The last number on the program created much amusement, for the three ladies were doubly costumed, wearing masks on their faces and on the backs of their heads, masks and costumes representing different periods in the lives of the "Three Old Maids of Lee."

## TEACHERS' MEETING.

On Monday afternoon, February 2, eleven teachers met in the Makawao school house, the occasion being the regular monthly pedagogic meeting. The program consisted of a geographical lesson from McMurray's Special Method, conducted by Miss Fleming, and a reading from "The Last Days of Pompeii."

## A CRAZY JAP.

Tuesday, February 3, a young Japanese from Kula, Susuki Akitsu, twenty years of age was committed to the Territorial insane asylum by District Magistrate Charles Copp of Makawao. Complaint was made that he had been smoothing the cheeks of a Portuguese woman, and had run to his residence for a razor. When asked what he was going to do he replied he was going to shave the woman. When the policeman, accompanied by several Japs, approached the dwelling of the crazy fellow to arrest him, he was discovered hanging by his hands from the eaves of his house, and amusing himself by swinging about.

Once before he had been brought before the court charged with acting in a peculiar manner but was discharged.

## MAUI NOTES.

The executive committee of the Republican district committee of Maui will meet at the Kahului custom house on Monday. The subject to be discussed is the proposed county bill.

The society of the Pala Foreign Church held the annual business meeting in the church parlors Monday, February 2. All the old officers were re-elected.

Miss Ruby Smith of Oakland is the new head nurse at the Puunene Plantation Hospital, situated at Camp 1.

J. J. Abreu, of Kokomo, Makawao, has recently sold his store and residence to John V. Fernandez of Honolulu for \$3,000.

On Wednesday evening, February 4, two brilliant trash-fires illuminated all Central Maui. Walluku plantation was burning off two of its fields.

In upper Makawao, though quite an acreage has been plowed and prepared for planting the weather has been so rainy and unfavorable that the work of planting the soil cannot be accomplished.

The Walluku Athletic Association held a meeting at the Walluku court house Monday evening, February 2. There was a good attendance of members, and the entire time was taken up with the passage of the new by-laws. Another meeting is called for next week to finish the work on the by-laws and decide on a schedule of sports. The outlook is good for a lively season in sporting circles.

Postmaster David Kapohokimohewa of Keokea, Kula, has resigned—too little pay. The mail route from Makawao will again be shortened. The terminus will now be at Waikoua. Formerly it was at Ulupalakua.

Heavy trades have prevailed during the whole week, with considerable rain, fall.

FROM THE MAUI PAPER.

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## Estimates of the Needs of the Various Islands Are Submitted by Superintendent Cooper to Governor Dole.

EMERGENCY AND ROAD DAM-  
AGGE

Sp... of the...  
... for which...  
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... emergency...  
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... because there...  
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... which a decision can be  
... applied.

all Lortaria street, \$10,000 Nuang  
all road \$12,500, Nuanuan street, \$15-  
all Panna road \$10,000, Ptkoi street  
all Purbhawal street, \$15,000, Puna-  
all street \$5,500 Punchbowl drive,  
all Q road street \$10,000 R-bow  
all S road Sheridan street \$7,000  
all T road \$7,000 Tantalo road  
all U road street \$10,000 Waiiki  
all W road Ward street, \$6,000 Waf-  
all road \$10,000 Young street \$15,000

Referring to the new Nunnau reservoir Supt. Cooper says: By the construction of this improvement a large supply of water will be secured for the city and an opportunity given for generating electrical power to be used in the city.

Leopold of Belgium and who stated that the plot included the assassinations of the Kings of England and Spain.

## Tuamotu Archipelago Double D and Much Destroyed

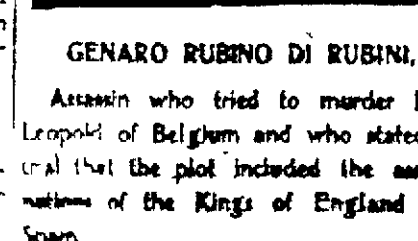
and ST LOUIS, Feb. 8.—7  
here today.

## Philippine Devastated by Disaster and Many Property Lost.

Two distinct shocks of earthquake

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

nations of the Kings of England  
 Spain





**INSURANCE**  
**Theo. H. Davies & Co**  
(Limited.)  
AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND  
MARINE INSURANCE.

**Northern Assurance Company**  
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND  
LIFE. Established 1834.  
Accumulated Funds .... \$2,975,000.

**British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.**  
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.  
Capital ..... \$1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.  
Immediate Payment of Claims.

**THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.**  
AGENTS.

**IMPERIAL LIME**  
99 15-100 Per Cent Pure.

The very best Lime and in the  
best containers.

In Lots to Suit.  
Low Prices.

**CALIFORNIA FEED CO.**  
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**CASTLE & COOKE CO., LTD.**  
MONOLULU.  
Commission Merchants  
SUGAR FACTORS.

AGENTS FOR  
The Sava Plantation Company,  
The Waiwala Agricultural Co., Ltd.,  
The Kohala Sugar Company,  
The Waimoa Sugar Mill Company,  
The Puna Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.,  
The Standard Oil Company,  
The George F. Blake Steam Pump,  
Wentworth's Centrifugal,  
The New England Mutual Life Insurance  
Company, of Boston,  
The Aetna Fire Insurance Company, of  
Hartford, Conn.,  
The Alliance Assurance Company, of  
London.

**Castle & Cooke,**  
—LIMITED—

**LIFE and FIRE  
INSURANCE  
AGENTS...**

AGENTS FOR  
**New England Mutual Life Insurance Co.**  
OF BOSTON,  
**Aetna Life Insurance Company**  
OF HARTFORD.

**THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY:  
THERAPION.** This successful  
remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord,  
Bouvier, Robert, Volp, and others, combines all  
the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the  
kind and surpasses everything hitherto employed.  
**THERAPION No. 1** maintains its world-  
renowned and well-recognized reputation for damage-  
ment of the kidneys, pain in the back, and  
other ailments, affording prompt relief where  
other well-tried remedies have been powerless.  
**THERAPION No. 2** for impurities of the blood,  
eczema, psoriasis, and other eruptions, restores  
the purity of the blood, and cures the disease.  
**THERAPION No. 3** for exhaustion, de-  
pression, and all distressing consequences of  
dyspepsia, worry, overwork, etc. It possesses  
surpassing power in restoring strength and vigor to  
those suffering from the depressing influences of  
long residence in hot unhealthy climates.  
**THERAPION** is sold by the principal  
chemists and druggists throughout the world.  
Price in England, 2s. 6d. and 1s. 6d. In order-  
ing these, which of the three numbers is re-  
quired, and observe that the word "THERAPION"  
appears on the red Government Stamp (in  
white letters on a red ground) affixed to every  
package by order of His Majesty's Hon.  
Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

**CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY**  
The Famous Tourist Route of the  
World.

In Connection With the Canadian-  
Australian Steamship Line  
Tickets are Issued

To All Points in the United States  
and Canada, via Victoria and  
Vancouver.

**MOUNTAIN RESORTS:**  
Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephens  
and Fraser Canon.

Express Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China,  
India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information  
apply to  
**THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.**  
Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line,  
Canadian Pacific Railway.

## THE SHIP FLORENCE GIVEN UP

The Reinsurance Now  
Reaches Eighty  
Per Cent.

Vessel Is Out Sixty-Eight Days  
From Tacoma and Must  
Be in Trouble.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6.—  
All hope for the American ship  
Florence now out sixty-eight days  
from Tacoma for Honolulu has  
been given up here. Rates for re-  
insurance have advanced rapidly  
during the last week and today the  
vessel was put on the boards at  
eighty per cent. The Florence was  
not the vessel in distress that the  
Alameda reported sighting.

While shipping men in Hono-  
lulu have generally given the Florence up as lost there are a few who refuse to believe that the vessel will not arrive. They say that the weather reported during the last two months from the northern Pacific justifies them in the belief that the vessel has been blown far out of her course and may yet appear. But nearly every one believes that the vessel has met with disaster. In case she was dismasted out of the regular line of steamship travel it might be a very long time before any steamer would run across her. The Florence was loaded with a cargo of coal. She was commanded by Captain Spicer, a man well known in Honolulu, and carried a crew of about twenty men. Had the vessel been damaged to such an extent that the crew had to leave her there would have been very little hope for them in the recent bad weather, as all vessels arriving from Puget Sound way report seas in which it would be impossible for small boats to live. The barkentine Kikikat reported on arrival here that off the mouth of the Columbia River lights were seen which might have been ship's lamps being placed in boats and were possibly those of the Florence. These lights were only seen once and the Kikikat tacked and wore around to the vicinity of the place, but found no traces of wreckage.



THE ILL FATED FLORENCE.

Between redemption of silver and Fire Claims-gossip there has been no lack of small talk on the street during the past week, but of weighty matters there is still a lack, for every one continues to wait. Sugar's slump has not affected confidence at all, but it is safe to say that there will be little business done along investment lines, until after the returns begin to come in in the spring.

The position of the First National Bank in the matter of disfigured coin has caused some adverse comment but there seems little cause for it. There appears to be no statute limitation upon the disfigurement of coin. Treasury regulations place it at punctures of mutilation, but just the amount of cutting, chipping or hiping cannot be judged at this distance. When one contemplates the difference between one dollar and thirty cents, the risk that is involved in the taking of money which is in the least disfigured, the care of the bank is appreciated.

President Cecil Brown took up the matter direct yesterday when he sent on to Washington a number of pieces of money, average and extreme cases of mutilation being included in the lot, and asked what ruling would be made in the case of each. Treasurer Roberts tried to explain when he wired yesterday, as the last of a series of messages, that "Coins mutilated or so worn cannot be identified not exchangeable," but there again the factor of mutilation came in, and the officials were as much at sea as in the first instance. There may be some little anxiety caused by the action of the bank, but in fact there exists not a single reason for any disturbing influence. It must be seen that in time there will be found a basis of action, and little care as to the pieces exchanged will have the effect of clearing out the unworthy ones. The plain intent of Congress was to have the currency redeemed and that end will be accomplished. It is unfortunate that there are pieces which will be lost although they are not more defaced than are plenty of pieces which are constantly passing current in the United States where however the money never comes in contact with an official of the Treasury department.

President Brown feels certain that there will be no material shrinkage in the circulating medium on account of the redemption of the silver. In discussing the matter yesterday he said that there would be American coins exchanged for every dollar which is presented at the bank, the only direct shrinkage being in the case of the money deposited with the Customs House and received at the Postoffice. These funds are shipped direct to the sub-treasury, there being turned over to the mint, to be recoined. This will mean that there will be a shrinkage of several hundred thousands perhaps, though once this feature is known it is hardly likely that there will be any rushing of the coin to those departments.

The payment of the Fire Claims seems almost as far off as before the passage of the bill, for there are preliminaries which must be met. Thus the necessity for the sending off all records to Washington means too that there must be time taken for the preparation of the bonds, and the selling of them, so that there may be on hand funds for the payments. This will consume several weeks, and there may be other delays owing to the fact that there will be further work needed, and no funds to pay for it, and as well that there are claims in courts.

The feature of the stock market of the week has been the rise in Pioneer Mill. This stock closed last week at \$90 but when the first sales were negotiated it was seen that there was a market at \$92.50 and the later sellings were at the same price. Altogether 135 shares changed hands at this figure. Reports from the plantation are still favorable. Ewa continues fairly strong, though the fall of one-eighth might indicate a weakening. This was due to the small block and the absence temporarily of orders. One hundred shares sold at \$24.25 and only five at the lower rate. There was a sale of twenty-one Hawaiian Agricultural at \$250, ten Kahuku at \$21.50 and 100 Honokaa at \$13.75. As well there was a report yesterday of a little sale of Waiwala at \$55. This was a surprise as there seems every reason for this stock being on the upgrade rather than on the decline. For instance the fact that the agents have taken all the bonds reducing the overdraft by \$371,000, should act on the stock favorably but this has not yet been the case. The sale which marked a slump of two and a half points was due to a demand for money, and the owner simply sacrificed his holding.

## COMMERCIAL NEWS

EDWARD M. BOYD.

## MARKED COINS ARE NOT TAKEN

Redemption of Hawaiian coins goes on, but in its course there has developed a condition which promises to create consternation among some of the holders of silver with the Kalakaua profile on it.

Under the ruling of the officials of the banks mutilation in the slightest degree divides silver coin from bullion, and more than one person who offered silver money with marks or dents upon it at the First National Bank yesterday, found that they could not receive good American money for it. The bank has made the ruling under advice, and as it could not afford to run the risk of having the silver refused after shipment to the Sub-Treasury, the holders of the mutilated currency must stand the loss.

The bill providing for the redemption of Hawaiian money in more than one place mentions the legal point of abrasion. Attorneys have searched the revised statutes for some declaration on this matter, but have failed to find it. Cables from Washington have told that there is no limit on abrasion, but that mutilation makes the coins unredeemable. As there seems no way here to determine just what is the limit of mutilation it has been decided that the slightest defacement of the coin marks the limit and in consequence every piece of money offered is being scrutinized carefully.

When it was found yesterday that there was to be made a distinction as to the kinds of coin taken at the banks, there began in all the business houses the same kind of careful scrutiny. Several houses at once decided that in the future they would pay their men only in American silver, if such coin is necessary.

The care which must be exercised is evident when it is known that the bullion value of a silver dollar is less than 35 cents, and the agents of the Federal government cannot take the risk of having coins which have been marked so to be unacceptable to the Treasury, thrown back upon them, with a consequent loss of nearly two-thirds.

## DEATH OF REAR ADMIRAL WILDES

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 7.—Rear Admiral Frank Wildes, U. S. N., until recently junior squadron commander on the Asiatic station, died on board the Pacific Mail liner China yesterday while enroute home from the Orient to undergo examination for retirement because of failing health.

Admiral Wildes passed through Honolulu recently on his way to the Coast after being relieved of the command which he had held for a year on the Asiatic station. Previous to that time he was in command of the Pensacola navy yard. The late Admiral was born in Boston on June 17, 1843. After graduating from the Naval Academy in 1863 he was on duty with different vessels in active service during the War of the Rebellion, and after that was employed on various duties and stations. He became a captain in 1894 and in 1895 was placed in command of the cruiser Boston and in that capacity played an important part in the battle of Manila Bay. He was appointed a Rear-Admiral by President Roosevelt in October, 1901.

PNEUMONIA IS DANGEROUS.—The time to cure it is when it is merely a bad cold. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is highly recommended by the leading physicians for this reason. It always cures and a few quick doses are enough. Price 25c. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Free. Smith & Co., 110 Arch St., Boston.

Danger ahead!  
The angler  
doesn't see the  
broken rail.  
There is sure  
to be a terri-  
ble wreck.  
There's a  
wreck  
ahead, for  
you if you pay no attention to your  
weak throat and lungs.

**Ayer's  
Cherry Pectoral**

Weak throats and weak lungs easily  
give way. Some extra strain, as a  
fresh cold, and you are down with  
bronchitis or pneumonia. Better  
strengthen these weak places before it  
is too late. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral  
heals these irritable throats, gives tone  
to the relaxed membranes, and imparts  
strength to the lungs.  
There are many substitutes and imi-  
tations. Beware of them! Be sure  
you get Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.  
Two sizes: Large and small bottles.  
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

**HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.**

**THE FIRST  
American Savings &  
Trust Co.**  
OF HAWAII, LTD.

Capital, \$250,000.00.

President ..... Cecil Brown  
Vice-President ..... M. P. Robinson  
Cashier ..... W. G. Cooper  
Principal Office: Corner Fort and  
King streets.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS received and  
interest allowed for yearly deposits at  
the rate of 4 1/2 per cent per annum.  
Rules and regulations furnished upon  
application.

**We Can  
recommend  
Dr. Bigelow's  
ANTISEPTIC  
SKIN SOAP**

as the best soap for medi-  
cinal and toilet use.

**TRY IT**

Per cake, . . . 25c.  
Per box, . . . 50c.

**Hollister  
Drug Company.**  
Fort Street.

**CHAS. BREWER & CO'S.  
NEW YORK LINE**  
Regular Packets  
Sailing from  
**NEW YORK to HONOLULU**  
at regular intervals.  
For freight rates apply to  
**CHAS. BREWER & CO.,**  
27 Kilby St., Boston.  
or **C. BREWER & CO.,**  
LIMITED, HONOLULU.

**The  
"Star"  
Ventilator.**

Storm-proof, effective, for ventilating  
factories of all kinds, public build-  
ings, residences, etc.

**Merchant's Metal "Spanish" Tiles**

Ornamental, Storm-Proof, Easily  
Laid

These tiles are recommended by  
leading architects, engineers and  
builders of first class buildings.  
Merchant's "Gothic" Shingles, cop-  
per, galvanized steel, zinc plates.  
Send for illustrated book of spec-  
ialties, mailed  
on application. MEECHAM

517 Arch St., Ph.

**ENGRAVINGS**  
HAWAIIAN GAZETTE









## ARRIVED.

Friday, Feb. 6.  
Am. bknt. Irmgard, Schmidt, from  
San Francisco, 16 days out.  
Am. S. S. Nebraskan, Greene, from  
Kahului.

Saturday, Feb. 7, 1903.

O. & O. S. S. Doric, Smith, from  
China and Japan.  
Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, from Hilo  
and way ports.  
Stmr. Lehua, Naopala, from Molokai  
ports.  
Schr. Eldorado, Smith 68 days from  
Newcastle, New South Wales.  
Am. Schr. R. C. Slade, Sonerud, 25  
days from Gray's Harbor.

Saturday, Feb. 7, 1903.

O. & O. S. S. Doric, Smith, for San  
Francisco.  
S. S. Nebraskan, Greene, for San  
Francisco.  
Am. bk. Kikikat, Cutler, for San  
Francisco.  
Am. Schr. Churchill, Rosendal, for  
Puget Sound.  
Str. W. G. Hall, Thompson, Kauai  
ports.  
Str. Claudine, Parker, Maui ports.  
Str. Ke Au Hou, Tallant, Kauai ports.

Monday, Feb. 9.

Stmr. Noguea, Pederson, from Kuku-  
hale.  
Gas. schr. Eclipse, Townsend, from  
Kona and Maui ports, at 9 p. m.

## DEPARTED.

Friday, Feb. 6.

Am. schr. Helene, Christiansen, for  
San Francisco.  
Am. bark Willis, Macdon, for  
Delaware Breakwater.

Monday, Feb. 9.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Ko-  
loa ports.  
Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Tullett, for Hana-  
maulu, at 5 p. m.  
Stmr. Helene, Nicholson, for Kukaiau,  
mail and passengers only, at 5 p. m.  
Stmr. Lehua, Naopala, for windward  
Molokai ports, at 5 p. m.

## SAIL TODAY.

Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, for Maui and  
Hawaii ports, at 12 noon.  
Stmr. Claudine, Parker, for Maui  
ports, at 5 p. m.  
Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, for  
Kauai ports, at 5 p. m.  
Schr. Eclipse, for Molokai, Maui and  
Hawaii ports, at 5 p. m.

## NEXT MAIL FROM COAST.

Feb. 11—S. S. Hongkong Maru from  
San Francisco.

## NEXT MAIL TO VANCOUVER.

Feb. 11—S. S. Aorangi.

## NEXT MAIL FROM COLONIES.

Feb. 11—S. S. Aorangi.

## NEXT MAIL TO COAST.

Feb. 14—S. S. Nippon Maru for San  
Francisco.

## BORN.

SINGLEHURST—In this city, Feb. 8,  
1903, to Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Single-  
hurst, a son.

FERNANDES—In this city, Feb. 6, 1903,  
to the wife of Joseph Fernandes, a  
daughter.

## Shipping Notes.

The schooner Churchill, being freed  
from seizure, sailed yesterday for Pu-  
get Sound.

The ship Louisiana and the bark  
George Curtis are unloading coal at  
railway wharves.

The bark Roderick Dhu, Captain In-  
galls, reached Hilo on Thursday, thir-  
teen days from San Francisco.

The Inter-Island steamer Ke Au Hou  
was filling up the bark Albert with su-  
gar yesterday—as much as she could.

The barkentine Coronado and the  
ship Clarence S. Bement are taking on  
sugar at the railroad wharf as fast as  
it can be loaded into them.

The barkentine John Palmer is get-  
ting rid of her coal cargo at the rail-  
road wharf, and close to her the Ger-  
ard C. Tobey is taking in sugar.

C. D. Stone was a passenger for San  
Francisco on the barkentine Kikikat,  
sailing yesterday. He goes to Chic-  
ago, and while there will settle an es-  
tate that he is interested in.

The American-Hawaiian freighter  
Nebraska, booked to sail for San Fran-  
cisco at one o'clock yesterday after-  
noon, was delayed in starting and did  
not get away from her dock until three.

The four-masted schooner R. C.  
Slade, Captain Sonerud, reached port  
yesterday, twenty-five days from Gray's  
Harbor, with 854,000 feet of lumber on  
board.

The steamer J. A. Cummins departed  
yesterday for Waimanalo.

The ship Kaula, in the Inter-Island  
trade, arrived yesterday morning.

The British ship Kinross is on a run  
from Tacoma with grain for Japan.

Schooner Henry K. Hall is discharg-  
ing her coal cargo at the Wilder wharf.

The bark W. R. Flint departed from  
Makaweli Saturday with 20,000 bags of  
sugar.

The schooner Okanagan will probably  
sail for the Sound in ballast sometime  
today.

The bark Wrestler is at Elele and  
had 12,000 bags of sugar loaded in when  
the W. G. Hall left for Honolulu.

The tug Rover leaves for Pearl Har-  
bor today towing the barge Billie which

## SWEAT BAND FOR NOOSE

### Porto Rican Tries to Strangle Himself.

Threatening to shoot the judge, try-  
ing for some one to put a bullet into  
himself, and bawling like a baby, a  
Porto Rican vagrant, known as Fauto  
among his countrymen, was taken from  
the police court room yesterday and  
placed amongst other offenders against  
law in the jail yard. As the Porto  
Rican, hardly more than 19 years of  
age, passed through the cell corridor,  
he surreptitiously tore the sweat-band  
out of his fat hat and when he thought  
he was alone put it about his neck and  
endeavored to choke the breath out of  
his body. The attempt was unsuccess-  
ful, and as a result handcuffs were  
clapped upon his wrists and he spent  
the remainder of the afternoon in the  
jail yard, alternately crying and curs-  
ing.

It was a bad day for Porto Rican va-  
grants in Judge Wilcox's court. Every  
one who appeared before the magis-  
trate received a stiff sentence of six  
months at hard labor in Oahu prison.  
The sentence struck terror in the Porto  
Rican spectators in the court room, and  
the probabilities are that in the next  
few days the Kakaako loafers will  
make a show of getting some work to  
do. Each one has been in prison be-  
fore, either for vagrancy or stealing, or  
both.

Fauto, Santiago and Jacinto Selch  
had no attorney, and there was little  
need for one. Deputy Sheriff Chilling-  
worth testified to having arrested the  
defendants in Kakaako, after having  
had men on the watch of their move-  
ments for nearly two weeks. During  
that time none of the Porto Ricans had  
done a stroke of work. One made a  
show of being employed by carrying a  
bootblack's box around with him.

It was shown in court that there is a  
sort of padrone system employed in  
Kakaako among the loafing Porto Ri-  
cans. One Antonio, who conducts a  
cheap restaurant in the purlieus of Ka-  
kaako, supplies them with crude boot-  
black boxes, brushes, and blacking or  
polish, and sends them out to work; at  
least the "bootblacks" say so. More  
than a score of Porto Ricans, able bod-  
led enough to do plantation work, are  
thus supplied with bootblackening out-  
fits, and when arrested invariably ad-  
vance the plea that they are trying to  
earn a living by polishing shoes, and  
refer the police to Antonio. Antonio  
sat in the court room yesterday and  
smiled acquiescence to the statements  
made by two of the Porto Ricans that  
they were in his employ. Judge Wilcox  
took no stock in these statements, and  
paid his respects to Antonio in brusque  
language. He stated that carrying a  
bootblack's box around the streets did  
not signify that they were earning a  
living, and he doubted that any tried  
to make money in this way.

"You fellows have got to get work,"  
said he, "honest work. If the police  
find you are not trying to get it, the  
court can supply it for you; hard labor,  
too. I find you all guilty, and sentence  
you to six months' imprisonment at  
hard labor."

Jacinto Selch had endeavored to pro-  
cure \$10 from the wife of Ah On, the Chi-  
nese police officer. Ah On stated in court  
that the man came to his house with  
two others and demanded \$10, which  
was refused, and when the man became  
too persistent, he put him under arrest.  
The deputy sheriff testified that the mat-  
ter was a peculiar one. Some months ago  
Ah On found the Porto Rican lying in  
a street, with a half starved baby cling-  
ing to him. He got the man up and  
took the child to his home. Later, he  
offered to adopt the baby, to which the  
father consented, and adoption papers  
were made out, and the transaction sealed  
in Judge Humphrey's court. The father  
was given assistance by Ah On. Recently  
the father became importunate,  
and demanded the child back. Not  
getting the baby, he has demanded  
money, which Ah On has refused to give.

During the trial, the Deputy Sheriff  
asked Selch if he had not stolen two  
watches since leaving prison and given  
one to a Porto Rican named Pacheco.  
Selch denied this, but the Deputy  
Sheriff sent an officer to find Pacheco.  
He was found and they demanded the  
watch. Pacheco denied having a time-  
piece, but was put under arrest and  
booked for investigation. While en  
route to the police station Pacheco en-  
deavored to get rid of a watch which  
tallied with a stolen one, the description  
of which was in the possession of the  
Deputy Sheriff. Pacheco will answer  
to the court this morning.

When the sentences were finally given  
by Judge Wilcox, Fauto broke out  
in a wild denunciation of the judge and  
the police, alternately threatening to  
kill the judge, a police spy named Joe,  
and then asked the judge to shoot him.  
The fellow became so enraged that he  
was sent down below at once, where he  
made the effort to strangle himself.

is to be used in connection with the  
dredger work.

The bark Makaweli which left the an-  
chorage off Honolulu for Kauai on  
Thursday did not arrive at her destina-  
tion until Saturday, being delayed by  
heavy weather.

The Canadian-Australian steamer  
Arandji is due to arrive tomorrow from  
Sydney, via Brisbane and Suva, and  
will probably depart the same day for  
Victoria and Vancouver.

CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM has  
an enviable reputation as a cure for  
rheumatism. Abundant testimony is at  
hand to show its wonderful efficacy in  
curing this painful and treacherous ail-  
ment. Pain Balm is liniment and is un-  
equalled as a speedy cure for sprains,  
bruises, burns and sores. One appli-  
cation gives relief. Try it. All dealers  
and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co.,  
Ltd., agents for Hawaii, sell it.

## FULLERTON MAKES VERY QUICK TRIP

### Fourth Cargo of Jacob Coerper No Fuel Oil Is Brought.

The oil barkentine Fullerton, Cap-  
tain McDonald, arrived off Molokai on  
Wednesday last, and anchored at Kihel  
on Friday. She had made the run  
from the coast in fifteen and a half  
days, despite the bad weather that  
has been prevalent on the North Pa-  
cific more or less for a month past.  
It took the barkentine just forty-eight  
hours to pump the oil out of her big  
tanks, and she cleared for Ventura on  
Tuesday morning. This is the fourth  
trip of the Fullerton, two of the car-  
gos having gone to Kahului and two  
to Kihel. The barkentine was built  
by the Union Oil Company, especially  
for the oil carrying trade to the is-  
lands, and is the first of a fleet of  
similar vessels, which it is expected to  
have ready for the trade within the  
year. There is a big demand for fuel  
oil here, and this is looked for to in-  
crease largely as more and more of  
the Pacific Ocean steamers are changed  
into oil burners. Already there are  
several great tanks in place for the  
storage of oil at Wile, and more are  
being built as fast as the men can  
put the plates in place and rivet them.  
Apropos of the last trip of the Full-  
erton, the Maui paper tells this story:  
"Captain McDonald says that on  
leaving San Francisco his ship was  
accompanied by a flock of sea gulls  
that followed her two-thirds of the  
way to the islands, when all returned  
save one old gray fellow apparently  
of more adventurous turn than the  
others. This gull left the Fullerton  
off Molokai, and all day Friday he  
hovered over the Maui beach between  
Walluku and Kahului. Clearly he did  
not like the country, for he took his  
bearings on Friday, and flying across  
the island rejoined the Fullerton and  
went back to the coast with her when  
she sailed."

It is a rather peculiar thing, in the  
light of this incident, that there  
should be no sea gulls around these  
islands. The gull is a bird that hugs  
the coast pretty closely, to be sure, but  
once here the environment would seem  
to be of a kind that would suit him,  
down to the water.

## Passengers Booked

The following passengers have booked  
for Maui, per steamer Claudine: O. W.  
Atwood, A. Berg, S. T. Alexander, W.  
M. Alexander, Mrs. Joseph and three  
children, Rev. J. K. Joseph, Mrs. J.  
K. Hannah, H. W. Halling, Miss Reu-  
ter, Mrs. N. Mackenzie and two chil-  
dren, W. G. Scott, W. H. Cornwell and  
wife.

For Molokai: C. B. Wilson, J. E.  
Wilson.  
For Maui and Hawaii ports per  
steamer Kinau: Miss Edwards, Miss  
May, A. W. Higgins, P. C. Buzzell, E.  
F. Prescott, Mrs. De Mel, Mrs. George  
Stratemyer, F. S. Munnell, P. M. Pond,  
A. L. Louison, G. W. R. King, Charles  
Supe and wife, C. F. Egert, H. Fugy,  
W. B. Lloyd, Mrs. S. Halpo, J. R. Mac-  
lean, C. L. Merriam.

The steamer Noguea arrived yesterday  
from Hawaii and had fair weather  
along the Hamskus coast. The purser  
reports that the Mauna Loa had 435  
bags sugar aboard. He also reports the  
following sugar on Hawaii: P. S.  
M., 1280 bags; H. S. Co., 550 bags; H. A.  
Co., 18,000 bags; a total of 24,680.

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## KONA-KAU RAILROAD IS SOLD

### Longer Is a Factor.

By an agreement reached yesterday  
afternoon the Kona-Kau railroad com-  
pany passed from the control of Jacob  
Coerper and his associates into the  
hands of President Wilson, of the con-  
tracting firm of Wilson, Lyons & Com-  
pany of San Francisco. With the rail-  
road concerns there went also all the  
affiliated interests, including the hold-  
ings of Coerper in the Kona Sugar Com-  
pany and the law suits in which his  
name has been used.

The intention of the new owner of  
the franchise and the rights of way,  
the terminal facilities and other valua-  
bles including surveys and maps, is to  
proceed to San Francisco as soon as  
the company is fully reorganized, and  
there incorporate a construction com-  
pany which will build the road, taking  
over all the securities which now come  
into Mr. Wilson's hands, and through  
it secure the money necessary for the  
work which will fill in the coming two  
years for the men in control.

Of the stock of the Kona-Kau rail-  
road \$2,720,000 passes into the name of  
the new owner. Of the original issue  
of \$3,000,000, \$280,000 worth has been  
used in the promotion and preliminary  
expenses. Of the proceeds of this much  
has gone to advertise the Kona district  
and again considerable amounts for the  
securing of the valuable services of  
men who will have a considerable time  
to wait until there is any trackage for  
them to assume control of in their ser-  
vices for the company. Mr. Coerper has  
been indefatigable in his work of mak-  
ing known the advantages of the Kona  
district and extensive advertisements  
have been made in the East of the  
values of the farming lands to be had  
there.

It is understood that the considera-  
tion exceeds \$300,000 in various forms  
and that the transfer is absolute, so  
that Mr. Coerper ceases with the sign-  
ing of the contract, to have any con-  
nection whatever with the railroad line  
or any of the affiliated industries.

Mr. Wilson said last evening that he  
had no doubt at all as to the future,  
as he knew that the funds for the con-  
struction of the line were to be had in  
San Francisco and that he would be  
able to organize the construction com-  
pany once he placed the proposition be-  
fore his friends. As to the time of the  
commencement of the work of actual  
construction, he said it might be within  
ninety days, though he would not set  
any date at all. The matter of labor,  
he said, would not embarrass the com-  
pany, as there are at least 1,000 men in  
Kona, who would be glad to work on  
the road, and probably as many more  
here in Honolulu who would go out of  
town for this kind of work, but who  
would not go to a plantation.

As to the reorganization of the com-  
pany the men who are to fill the direc-  
torate have not been consulted, and  
there is nothing known as to the make  
up of the board, though it is understood  
that Gardner K. Wilder, who has been  
identified with the enterprise for so  
long, may continue in the executive  
branch.

Mr. Wilson said that he could not  
consider as yet the future of the Kona  
plantation as it was in litigation and  
what might become of the estate was  
a matter of pure conjecture.

The bark Albert may sail for San  
Francisco tomorrow with a cargo of  
sugar. Yesterday a large number of  
sacks were taken into the Albert's hold  
from the steamer W. G. Hall, which  
arrived Sunday from Kauai.

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**Y**OU wouldn't hesitate to pay \$100 to a doctor  
who would guarantee to cure you of Liver or  
Kidney Trouble, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism,  
Nervous Debility, or remove dreaded Scro-  
fulous humor from your system. Then why  
should you hesitate to pay \$1.00 for a bottle of  
Kickapoo Indian Sagwa when it is guaranteed  
to cure or money refunded? You run no risk of loss, your  
chances of gain are practically certain. Why hesitate  
longer? Go to your druggist today.

**KICKAPOO SAGWA**  
NATURE'S OWN BLOOD PURIFIER  
"I was troubled with weak eyes which alarmed me so that  
I went to a physician. He said my trouble was due to  
Scrofula and gave me something which I took 3 months  
without much relief. I then began taking Kickapoo Indian  
Sagwa and in a few days felt a marked change for the better.  
Five bottles drove the Scrofula entirely out of my system,  
cleansed and purified my blood, and restored my eyes to a  
normal condition."—Miss Josie Colgan, Treasurer Good  
Templars, 824 E-18th St., Kansas City, Mo.

ROBBIN DRUG CO. DISTRIBUTORS

## INDICTED KIDNAPPERS Both Chiltons to Go Before a Jury.

The grand jury made a partial report  
to Judge De Bolt yesterday morning,  
returning fourteen indictments. The  
trial of one of the cases, that of Roger  
James, charged with burglary in the  
second degree, was commenced imme-  
diately, so nearly at a close is the work  
of the old criminal calendar.

Among the fourteen indictments were  
two against Harry B. Chilton and  
Charles B. Chilton, respectively. The  
first is charged with child stealing, and  
his father is indicted on a charge of  
harboring a stolen child. Chilton is the  
youth who is said to have kept four-  
teen-year-old Margaret Place locked up  
in a cellar under his father's house for  
over a week. The younger Chilton was  
arraigned in court yesterday morning,  
but reserved his plea. His father had  
not been arrested in time for arraig-  
ment yesterday.

## BOND OF SOLDIERS RAISED.

A. Bales, H. O. Carlton, and T. Walton  
were indicted jointly on the charge of  
burglary. Chief Justice Frear's  
House on Tantalus. One of the men is  
out on bail, and the other two were ar-  
raigned before Judge De Bolt yesterday  
afternoon, still arrayed in the Uniform  
of the United States artilleryman.  
Carlton is out on bail of \$150, fixed by  
the lower court, and Attorney Thomp-  
son asked that the bail for the other  
two defendants be placed at the same  
amount. Judge De Bolt said that he  
would not consent to a bond for that  
small amount, as the men were liable  
to an imprisonment for twenty years  
if convicted. He fixed the bond at \$500,  
and stated that this was very reason-  
able.

## OTHER INDICTMENTS.

Roger James was indicted for bur-  
glary in the second degree, having en-  
tered a Jew's house and stolen various  
property therefrom, according to the  
indictment. The trial of the case was  
started immediately, but was contin-  
ued, owing to the absence of witnesses,  
and the jury was discharged.

Tin Soon was indicted for the theft  
of a graphophone and music from the  
Boys' Brigade School.

J. Bollis is indicted for assault with  
a dangerous weapon upon Deputy Sher-  
iff Chillingworth. Stocki is also alleged  
to have committed an assault with a  
weapon.